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ABSTRACT

This paper reports on a study which compared the background and teaching methodology of high school psychology teachers who label their courses either "humanistic" or "behavioristic." A sample of 154 humanistic and 119 behavioristic psychology teachers in Illinois provided data about variables including extent and kinds of professional and academic training they had received; make-up of the high school psychology classes they currently taught; objectives, content, and teaching methodologies of their classes; and types of audiovisual materials they preferred. Of a total of 114 variables examined, the teachers differed on only 14 variables. These data are very similar to results of previous studies in other states. Conclusions are that secondary school psychology teachers have articulated no clear framework for distinguishing between humanistic and behavioristic principles or methods. Another conclusion might be that teachers seek labels for their courses that are most comfortable for themselves or that they believe their schools' administration would most accept. (Author/AV)

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Humanistic and Behavioristic Teachers on the Precollege Level:
A Second Report on the Non-Existent Differences Between Them

by

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Much has been assumed about the differences which exist between courses taught by and the qualifications of Humanistic and Behavioristic teachers in the secondary school curriculum. Only recently have empirical data been available by which these assumptions could be verified or refuted (Stahl, 1977a, 1977b, 1978). In this report, a new set of data obtained from a 1977-78 questionnaire survey of Illinois high school psychology teachers was used for comparing these two groups of teachers to determine whether or not the results of previous studies hold true for other teachers in other states.

An analysis of the responses of 154 "Humanistic" and 119 "Behavioristic" Illinois psychology teachers along such diverse variables as the make-up of their classes, the objectives set for, content of, and methodologies employed in teaching their courses, the extent and kinds of professional and academic training they had received, and the types of audio-visual materials they desired revealed few differences existed between these two groups of teachers. In fact, of the 114 variables examined, these teachers differed significantly ($p < .05$) on just 14 variables. The fact that there was as many as 14 differences between these groups should be interpreted with caution. While significant chi-square differences were reported for each of these items, when they were rank ordered, many of these 14 items were

assigned identical ranks by both "Humanistic and Behavioristic" teachers.

Among the important areas where these two groups of teachers were found to be identical are:

- a) the methods they used in teaching their courses;
 - b) the topics and content they included in their courses and that they thought should be included in their respective courses;
 - c) the types of audio-visual aids and instructional materials they indicated they desired to see made available for their use;
 - d) the current area of their teacher certification;
 - e) the objectives they posited for their courses;
 - f) the degree level of their college training;
 - g) the average number of semester hours of college credit in psychology and educational psychology they had earned;
 - h) the length of time their separate psychology courses met;
 - i) the racial composition of their class enrollments;
 - j) the type, size, and location of the schools in which they offered their separate courses;
- and
- k) the methods they used in teaching their courses.

In reviewing the comparative data on these two groups of teachers, the one theme which repeats itself throughout is that, for all practical considerations, there exists no real difference between Humanistic and Behavioristic psychology teachers and their respective courses on the pre-college level.

These data are nearly identical to data for Humanistic and Behavioristic teachers in Florida (1974-75) and Mississippi (1975-76) (Stahl, 1977a). A more recent and as yet unreported 1977-78 Mississippi survey study produced results which nearly duplicated these Illinois data. Consequently, sufficient evidence appears to exist to state that the pattern of similarity between these two groups as outlined above is characteristic of groups of precollege psychology teachers who claim these two labels. One clear implication can be drawn from these repeated findings. That is, like the old cliché "you can't judge a book by its cover," it seems evident that "You can't judge a course by the label its teacher selects to attach to it."

One may conclude from these repeated findings that secondary school psychology teachers have articulated no clear framework for distinguishing between "Humanistic" and "Behavioristic" principles, practices, procedures, or methods. (This same inference may well be drawn concerning the teacher educators who trained these teachers in terms of principles, practices, and methods.) A second conclusion might be that teachers "do their own thing" so to speak, and thus seek labels that they find most comfortable for themselves or that they believe their schools administration would most accept. Yet a third conclusion is possible. It may well be that these data confirm what some individuals have long contended--that in truth, and reality there's not a dime's worth of difference between "Humanism" and "Behaviorism" in practice.

In addition to these teacher data, the rankings of these two groups of teachers for such items as course objectives, course content, teaching methods, instructional material and audio-visual aids were nearly

identical ($p < .05$) with the ranking for similar items by 1,137 students enrolled in these psychology courses in Illinois. Thus, neither "Humanistic" nor "Behavioristic" teachers come closer to meeting the needs of their students as expressed by the students themselves. This finding also confirms earlier data to this effect (Stahl, 1978).

Finally, considering that only a handful of states have proposed definitive curriculum guides for their high school psychology courses and since the course's objectives, content, methods, and approaches have not been dictated, psychology courses on this level remain what the teachers assigned to these courses want them to be - regardless of the labels that they choose to use to identify their approach.

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Table 1
A Summary of Percentages, Adjusted Chi-Square Values, and Ranks Assigned
to Course Objectives by the Humanistic and Behavioristic
Teachers and Their Students

Objectives	Humanistic Teachers		Behavioristic Teachers		Adjusted		Students	
	%	R	%	R	χ^2	p	%	R
a) Understand themselves	88.3	1.0	84.0	1.0	.715	.40	45.6	3
b) Adjusting to life	86.4	2.0	69.7	4.0	10.235	.00*	47.4	2
c) Understand personal problems	81.8	3.0	78.2	2.0	.361	.55	55.8	1
d) Understanding vocabulary	66.9	4.5	64.7	5.0	.061	.80	15.5	12
e) Philosophy of life	66.9	4.5	45.4	11.0	11.839	.00*	31.9	7
f) Cope with adolescence	64.9	6.0	54.6	10.0	2.570	.11	24.1	9
g) Appreciation for psychology	63.6	7.0	71.4	3.0	1.509	.22	28.8	8
h) Future family life	60.4	8.0	55.5	9.0	.483	.49	40.5	4
i) Apply psychological knowledge	56.5	9.0	56.3	7.5	.008	.93	37.8	5
j) Prepare for college psychology	55.8	10.0	61.3	6.0	.624	.43	34.0	6
k) Eliminate misconceptions	51.3	11.0	56.3	7.5	.489	.48	22.5	10
l) Vocational planning	13.6	12.0	16.8	12.0	.309	.58	21.3	11

Note: Percent signs are omitted.

*p < .05

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic and Behavioristic Teachers is .61. (p < .02).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 111$ (df = 12).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic Teachers and Students is .54. (p < .05).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 130.5$ (df = 12).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Behavioristic Teachers and Students is .52 (p < .05).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 135.5$ (df = 12).

Table 2
A Summary of Percentages, Adjusted Chi-Square Values, and Ranks Assigned
the Topics These Teachers Included and Students Thought
Should be Included in Their Respective Courses

Topics	Humanistic Teachers		Behavioristic Teachers		Adjusted		Students	
	%	R	%	R	χ^2	p	%	R
a) Personality theory	92.9	1	93.3	1.0	.011	.92	60.8	5.0
b) Emotions	88.3	2	77.3	5.5	5.129	.02 *	76.3	1.0
c) Mental illness	87.0	3	82.4	3.0	.806	.37	64.9	3.0
d) Mental health	85.1	4	75.6	8.0	3.287	.07	55.7	10.0
e) Abnormal behavior	80.5	5	77.3	5.5	.247	.62	59.8	7.0
f) Intelligence	75.3	6	79.0	4.0	.323	.57	45.5	13.0
g) Motivation	74.7	7	76.5	7.0	.040	.84	42.7	16.0
h) The adolescent	72.1	8	55.5	14.0	7.416	.007*	56.7	9.0
i) Learning and thinking	70.8	9	83.2	2.0	5.039	.02 *	50.9	11.0
j) Growth and development	70.1	10	64.7	10.0	.673	.41	45.2	14.5
k) Social behavior	66.9	11	63.9	11.0	.154	.70	65.7	2.0
l) Sensation and perception	66.2	12	66.4	9.0	.011	.92	38.7	18.0
m) Parapsychology, ESP	63.0	13	59.7	13.0	.188	.66	42.0	17.0
n) Mental retardation	57.1	14	62.2	12.0	.514	.47	50.0	12.0
o) Love	56.5	15	37.0	18.0	9.479	.002*	61.1	4.0
p) History of psychology	55.2	16	53.8	15.0	.012	.91	30.6	20.0
q) Drugs, alcoholism, etc.	52.6	17	48.7	16.0	.260	.61	60.0	6.0
r) Marriage and the family	45.5	18	33.6	20.0	3.436	.06	59.0	8.0
s) Heredity and genetics	44.8	19	40.3	17.0	.380	.54	35.0	19.0
t) Child care	34.4	20	26.1	21.0	1.829	.17	45.2	4.5
u) Human body/physiology	31.8	21	35.3	19.0	.225	.64	22.3	21.0
v) Statistics	16.9	22	25.2	22.0	2.367	.12	18.4	22.0

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic and Behavioristic Teachers is .90. ($p < .005$).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 179.25$ ($df = 22$).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic Teachers and Students is .59. ($p < .005$).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 737.5$ ($df = 22$).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Behavioristic Teachers and Students is .42. ($p < .05$).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 1024$ ($df = 22$).

Table 3
A Summary of Percentages, Adjusted Chi-Square Values, and Ranks Assigned
the Topics These Teachers and Their Students Thought
Should be Included Within These Courses

Topics	Humanistic Teachers		Behavioristic Teachers		Adjusted		Students	
	%	R	%	R	χ^2	p	%	R
a) Personality theory	89.6	1.0	89.9	1.0	.014	.91	60.8	5.0
b) Emotions	88.3	2.0	81.5	4.0	1.968	.16	76.3	1.0
c) Mental health	85.7	3.5	79.0	6.0	1.683	.19	55.7	10.0
d) The adolescent	85.7	3.5	72.3	11.5	6.730	.01*	56.7	9.0
e) Mental illness	83.8	5.0	86.6	2.0	.220	.64	64.9	3.0
f) Motivation	80.5	6.0	83.2	3.0	.167	.68	42.7	16.0
g) Social Behavior	78.6	7.0	76.5	8.5	.071	.79	65.7	2.0
h) Growth and development	77.9	8.5	76.5	8.5	.019	.89	45.2	14.5
i) Abnormal behavior	77.9	8.5	76.5	8.5	.019	.89	59.8	7.0
j) Learning and thinking	76.6	10.0	79.8	5.0	.238	.63	50.9	11.0
k) Intelligence	72.7	11.0	76.5	8.5	.317	.57	45.5	13.0
l) Sensation and perception	66.2	12.0	72.3	11.5	.876	.34	38.7	18.0
m) Love	64.3	13.0	40.3	19.0	14.544	.00*	61.1	4.0
n) Mental retardation	61.7	14.0	62.2	13.0	.002	.97	50.0	12.0
o) Drugs, alcoholism, etc.	59.7	15.0	50.4	15.5	2.000	.16	60.0	6.0
p) Marriage and the family	59.1	16.0	47.9	17.0	2.951	.09	59.0	8.0
q) Parapsychology, ESP	57.8	17.0	50.4	15.5	1.189	.28	42.0	17.0
r) History of psychology	51.9	18.0	54.6	14.0	.100	.75	30.6	20.0
s) Child care	46.8	19.0	38.7	20.0	1.478	.22	45.2	14.5
t) Heredity and genetics	44.8	20.0	43.7	18.0	.004	.95	35.0	19.0
u) Human body/physiology	37.7	21.0	35.3	21.0	.076	.78	22.3	21.0
v) Statistics	22.7	22.0	26.9	22.0	.424	.52	18.4	22.0

Note: Percent signs are omitted.

*p < .05

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic and Behavioristic Teachers is .89. (p < .005).
The $\Sigma d^2 = 187.5$ (df = 22).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic Teachers and Students is .68. (p < .005).
The $\Sigma d^2 = 553.25$ (df = 22).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Behavioristic Teachers and Students is .51. (p < .01).
The $\Sigma d^2 = 863$ (df = 22).

Table 4

A Summary of Frequencies, Means, Standard Deviations, and Ranks
Assigned to Teaching Methods Used by These Teachers and Their Students

Teaching Methods	Humanistic Teachers				Behavioristic Teachers				F	Students	
	N	$\bar{X}$	Sd	R	N	$\bar{X}$	Sd	P		$\bar{X}$	R
a) Discussion (other than review)	147	4.18	.69	1	113	4.11	.74	1	.76	3.19	1
b) Text and lecture	139	4.05	.84	2	107	3.42	1.01	2	26.20*	2.45	8
c) Lecture	136	3.52	.86	3	101	3.86	.86	3	7.84*	2.52	6
d) Teacher demonstrations	136	3.21	.84	4	100	3.08	.85	4	1.28	2.94	2
e) Small group discussions	144	3.07	.86	5	105	2.90	.99	5	1.97	2.73	4
f) Values clarification activities	134	3.05	1.01	6	98	2.68	1.05	6	7.25*	2.48	7
g) Student lab experiments	133	2.69	.96	7	103	2.63	.94	7	.09	2.80	3
h) Guest speakers	135	2.49	.84	8	101	2.27	.81	8	4.06*	2.70	5

Note: Percent signs are omitted.

* $p < .05$

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic and Behavioristic Teachers is .97. ($p < .001$).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 2$ (df = 8).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic Teachers and Students is .10.

The $\Sigma d^2 = 76$ (df = 8).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Behavioristic Teachers and Students is .14.

The $\Sigma d^2 = 72$ (df = 8).

Table 5
A Summary of Percentages, Adjusted Chi-Square Values, and Ranks Assigned
the Types of Instructional Materials These Teachers and Their
Students Wanted to See Made Available to Them for Their Use

Type of Instructional Materials	Humanistic Teachers		Behavioristic Teachers		Adjusted		Students	
	%	R	%	R	χ^2	p	%	R
a) Films	67.5	1.0	72.3	1.0	.505	.48	82.1	1
b) Simulation games	64.3	2.0	62.2	2.0	.053	.82	56.6	3
c) Materials for class experiments	59.1	3.0	64.7	2.0	.673	.41	52.7	4
d) List of guest speakers	58.4	4.0	52.9	4.5	.616	.43	73.5	2
e) Sample psychological tests	53.9	5.0	52.9	4.5	.001	.97	52.2	5
f) Values clarification activities	39.6	6.0	31.9	8.0	1.395	.23	15.9	13
g) Student worksheets	35.1	7.0	37.8	7.0	.117	.73	18.9	12
h) Filmstrips	33.1	8.5	38.7	6.0	.673	.41	49.8	6
i) Overhead transparencies	32.5	8.5	30.3	10.0	.139	.70	15.7	14
j) Newsletter for teachers	32.5	10.0	30.3	10.0	.067	.80	----	--
k) Different kind of textbook	31.8	11.0	21.0	15.0	3.442	.06	19.9	11
l) Audio-cassette tapes	25.3	12.0	25.2	13.0	.014	.91	30.3	9
m) Reference service for students	24.7	13.0	24.7	14.0	.006	.94	30.4	8
n) Materials for slow learners	21.4	14.0	21.4	17.0	1.837	.18	11.8	15
o) Career-related pamphlets	20.8	15.0	20.8	10.0	2.734	.10	29.4	10
p) Posters of famous psychologists	17.5	16.0	17.5	12.0	2.424	.12	5.9	16
q) Curriculum guide	14.9	17.0	14.9	16.0	.192	.66	----	--

Note: Percent signs are omitted.

The rank order correlation coefficient for Teacher Data is .90. ($p < .005$). The $\Sigma d^2 = 84$ ($df = 17$).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Humanistic Teachers and Students is .74. ($p < .005$).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 144.5$ ($df = 15$).

The rank order correlation coefficient for Behavioristic Teachers and Students is .69. ($p < .005$).

The $\Sigma d^2 = 171.25$ ($df = 15$).

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